Sources of conventional and non-conventional energy

2419. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY :

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sources pertaining to conventional energy and non-conventional energy;

(b) the quantity of power generated at present from each of categories of energy sources;

(c) the percentage of households covered by the supplies of power (State-wise list of performance);

(d) the target of generation of power during the Tenth Five Year Plan and the extent of achievement made till date; and

(e) the reasons of lapses, if any, in attaining the target proportionately and the steps to be taken to overcome the lapses?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) Source-wise installed generating capacity from conventional energy sources as on 31.12.2004 was as under:

Conventional Energy Sources		Installed Capacity (MW)
(i)	Coal	66415.88
(ii)	Gas	11839.82
(iii)	Diesel	1195.75
Total Thermal		79451.45
Total Nuclear		2720
Total Hydro		30080.23

According to Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, the renewable power generating capacity source-wise as on 31.12.2004 was as under :

Non-Conventional Energy Sources		Installed Capacity (MW)
(i)	Solar Photo Voltaic Power	2.80
(ii)	Wind Power	2980.00
(iii)	Small Hydro Power (uto 25 MW)	169.64
(iv)	Biomass Power	290.50
	Biomass Co-generation	437.03
(v)	Biomass Gasifier	62.00
(vi)	Energy Recovery from	41.98 Waste
	Power from Renewable (Total)	5507.95

(c) As on 31st March 2004, all the town and 80.8% of villages in the country have been electrified. As per the 2001 Census, 43.52% of rural households have been electrified. The details are given in the enclosed statement (*See* below)

(d) and (e) A capacity addition target of 41,110 MW has been set for the 10th Plan against which a capacity of 10,468 MW has been added till 28.02.2005. The targets and achievement of capacity addition during the last three years are as follows .

(Figures in MW)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (upto Feb., 2005)
Target	4109	5202	5246
Achievement	2872*	3952**	3644***

* Shortfall is mainly due to non-commissioning of Dabhol Project (1444 MW)

** Shortfall is mainly due to non-commissioning of Hydro projects Dulhasti (390 MW) and Tehri HEP (1000 MW)

*** Shortfall is mainly due to non-commissioning of Akrimota Thermal Power Project (250 MW), Dulhasti Hydro Electric Project (390 MW) and Tehri Hydro electric Project (750 MW).

Capacity addition realization was less than 50% of the targets in Eight and Ninth Five Year Plans and it was imperative to have alternate strategy in place. The following steps are being taken for realization of targets during 10th Plan :—

(i) The 10th Plan capacity addition targets were finalized in consultation with the States and on the basis of identification of individual projects.

(ii) Monitoring mechanism has been stregthened; nodal officer from CEA for each project has been nominated.

(iii) Regular review meetings in the Ministry of Power.

(iv) The role of Rural Electrification Corporation has been expanded to cover financing of generation projects.

(v) Simplification of procedure for getting clearances. As per the Electricity Act, 2003, the requirement of according Techno-

economic clearance by CEA has been dispensed with for thermal generation.

(vi) Back up (additional) power projects of 7999.52 MW have been identified to take care of the slippages in the Tenth Plan capacity addition target.

(vii) The Central Plan outlay increased by more than three times in the 10th Plan in comparison to 9th Plan.

Statement

Rural Households Electrification-2001 Census

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of rural households	Households having electricity	% electrified House-holds	% of un-electrified Households
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,676,218	7,561,733	59.65	40.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	164,501	73,250	44.53	55.47
3.	Assam	4,220,173	697,842	16.54	83.46
4.	Bihar	12,660,007	649,503	5.13	94.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,359,078	1,548,926	46.11	53.89
6.	NCT of Delhi	169,528	144,948	85.50	14.50
7.	Goa	140,755	130,105	92.43	7.57
8.	Gujarat	5,885.961	4,244,758	72.12	27.88
9.	Haryana	2,454,463	1,926,814	78.50	21.50
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,097,520	1,036,969	94.48	5.52
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,161,357	868,341	74.77	25.23
12.	Jharkhand	3,802,412	379,987	9.99	90.01
13.	Karnataka	6,675,173	4,816,913	72.16	27.84
14.	Kerala	4,942,550	3,238,899	65.53	34.47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8,124,795	5,063,424	62.32	37.68
16.	Maharashtra	10,993,623	7,164,057	65.17	34.83
17.	Manipur	296,354	155,679	52.53	47.47
18.	Meghalaya	329,678	99,762	30.26	69.74
19.	Mizoram	79,362	35,028	44.14	55.86
20.	Nagaland	265,334	150,929	56.88	43.12
21.	Orissa	6,782,879	1,312,744	19.35	80.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Punjab	2,775,462	2,482,925	89.46	10.54
23.	Rajasthan	7,156,703	3,150,556	44.02	55.98
24.	Sikkim	91,723	68,808	75.02	24.98
25.	Tamil Nadu	8,274,790	5,890,371	71.18	28.82
26.	Tripura	539,680	171,357	31.75	68.25
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20,590,074	4,084,288	19.84	80.16
28.	Uttaranchal	1,196,157	602,255	50.35	49.65
29.	West Bengal	11,161,870	2,262,517	20.27	79.73
Union Territories					
1.	A. & Nicobar Islands	49,653	33,807	68.09	31.91
2.	Chandigarh	21,302	20,750	97.41	2.59
3.	D. & Nagar Haveli	32,783	27,088	82.63	17.37
4	Daman & Diu	22,091	21,529	97.46	2.54
5.	Lakshadweep	5,351	5,337	99.74	0.26
6.	Pondicherry	72,199	58,486	81.01	18.99
	ALL INDIA	138,271,559	60,180,685	43.52	56.48

Increasing the per capita availability of power

2420. DR. VIJAY MALLYA:
SHRI LALIT SURI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken by Government to increase per capita availability of power over 1000 Units as against present availability of 500 units;

(b) what is the requirement of funds to achieve this target;

(c) how the funds for the purpose are proposed to be raised; and

(d) what are the other salient features of the policy and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes Sir. The National Electricity Policy notified on 12th February, 2005 under the provisions of Section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003, envisages increase of per capita availability of power to over 1000 units by 2012.

(b) To meet the objective of rapid economic growth and "power for all"